ASSET A TRUDUCE WATER STREET, VITAL MINO WHAT

posted on the Exchange, and communicated to the Government. It is hoped that the next step will be a second cable, connecting with the American lines across

the island. CHATHAM, C. W., Thursday, Aug. 5, 1858. There is great rejoicing here at the success of the Atlantic Cable Expedition. Two hundred dollars have been voted for fireworks to celebrate the occasion

Hamilton, C. W., Thursday, Aug. 5, 1858. Cannons are firing here, and there is great rejoicing at the successful laying of the Atlantic cable.

Togosto, C. W., Thursday, Aug. 5, 1858.

The news of the successful laying of the Atlantic cable is in everybody's mouth here, and great excitement prevails. There has yet been no public demonstration, political matters engrossing so much attention. Gov. Head has telegraphed Cyrus W. Field congratulating him on the success of the enterprise. RUTLAND, Vt , Thursday, Aug. 5, 1858.

The news of the successful laying of the Atlantic cable is received here with feelings of suspicion. The Rutland Courier is out with the dispatch in an extra, but very few believe a word of it.

From The Evening Post "THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE IS LANDING."

Buch is the startling intelligence which reaches us just as we are going to press. We find it difficult to believe the report, for recent events have prepared us for a very different result, and yet the dispatch comes to us through our regular agent, who would not deceive ur. He may have been imposed upon, but that is quite unlikely. If the few coming hours shall confirm the inspiring tidings, and the cable is landed and in working condition, all other events that may happen through the world on this day will be trifles.

To morrow the hearts of the civilized world will beat to a single pulse, and from that time forth, forever more the continental divisions of time and distance which now mark their relations one to the other. But such an event, like a dispensation of Providence, should be first contemplated in silence.

om The Newark Daily Advertis THE GREAT EVENT OF THE AGE!

By our telegraph dispatches to day it will be seen that the great event of the lago has been successfully accomplished, by the laying of The Atlantic Telegraph Capie, the United States steam frigate Ning are and the British war steamer Gorgon having arrived at Timity Bay, and the cable, the working of which is perfect, is being lauded to-day. We are gratified to amounce this triumph of science, which is destined to work wonders in the world, and is decidedly the leading event of the nineteenth century. We have barely time to refer to it, with the earnest wish that the Agamemnen and Valorous will succeed in landing their end at Valentia Bay. THE GREAT EVENT OF THE AGE! end at Valentia Bay.

From The Philadelphia Evening Bulletia.

The Nisgara arrived at Trinity Bay, Newfoundland, yesterday, is landing her end of the great cable this day, and communication is perfect between her and the Agamemnon. Whether the latter steamer has reached the Irish coust we are unable to say at the moment we are writing, but we hope for further intelligence before we go to press.

We have no reason to question the perfect truth of the dispatch we publish. It comes from the agent of the Associated Press, and he has nothing to gain by deceiving the public or the newspapers that employ him.

decaving the public or the newspapers that employ him.

One great thing is demonstrated by the successful issue of the Ningara's part of the work: the cable can be laid, and communication over twenty-five hundred miles submerged in the occur can be obtained. There may be accidents in the landing, and there may be difficulties in preserving the cable from injury by abrasion along rocky coasts. But the great doubt is solved, and henceforth there will be no lack of enterprise and capital to take advantage of it. All the wise theories about the impossibility of laying it, and the terrible effects of the pressure of the ocean, and the stretching of the inclosed wires, &c., are blown to the winds.

The Nisgara left Queensown, Iroland, on the 17th of July. Such has reached the rendezvous, made the contraction with the Agamemnon and come into Trinity Bay in eighteen days. This is nearly the minimum time counted on by the friends of the enterprise, and it shows that the weather and all the attendant circumstances of the voyage lave been very favorable.

P. S.—All doubt about the perfect truth of the news in temoved by the dispatch from Mr. Field, received sirce the above was written, which will be found under our telegraphic head.

From The Albany Stateman, Aug. 5.

From The Albany Statesman, Aug. The great and gratifying news reaches us to-day of the arrival of the Nisgars at Trinity Bay, and the successful laying of the islegraph cable that is to consucceisful laying of the integraph cable that is to connect in almost instantaneous communication the continents of Europe and America. We say the guarifying news, because however much persons may differ in their estimate of the advantages to be derived from this connection, all will feel a national pride in the success of so great an undertaking, conceived by American genius and carried to a favorable issue mainly by American enterprise and perseverance.

mainly by American enterprise and perseverance.

From The Albany Journal, 409, 5.

The news of the successful laying of the Telegraph cable, will be received by many with incredulity, for the public had so thoroughly made up their minds that the third attempt, like the former, would prove a failure, that the successful termination seems almost "too good to be true." Yet the dispatch is authenticated by Mr. Field's signature, comes over the regular line and from the regular office, and it seems that there and from the regular office, and it seems that there

and from the regular office, and it seems that there can be no doubt of its genuiaeness.

It will be observed that the arrival of the Niagara is chronicled, but not that of the Agamemnon. The Niagara is the faster sailer of the two, and it is probable the Agamemnon has not yet reached, though she may be near her destination, at Valenta Bay. There is still the risk of Isading to be undergone at both ends of the line, which may yet leaf to a disastrous termination. But if, as is stated, electric communication is kept up constantly, all important difficulties in the way of the enterprise will have been surmounted, and its feasibility, sooner or later, demonstrated, whatever may be the results of the attempts to land. A few hours will bring further intelligence.

A SWEDISH JOURNALIST SENTENCED TO DEATH AND PARDONED ON THE SCAFFOLD.

Mr. Lindalh, the Editor of the Facderlandet, a Swe dish journal, was recently sentenced to death for having published an outrageous libel on the character of Henriette Mendelesohn, a prominent Stockholm belle. A Stockho'm correspondent states, in relation to the

Every one knows young Henriette. She is eighteen years old, fair hair, of elegant person, and has eyes of deep blue and of a poetical expression. She expels as a writer in proce as well as of verses, and nothing can exceed the grace and the beauty of her appearance. Before the elander to which we refer poisoned her existence, she was noted for her animation and cheerfulness, and was, passionately fond of amusement and especially dancing. Her dancing was admirable, her manner bewitching, and the Swedish dialect that she speke gave an additional charm to her conversation. In one word, she was a flower of the land, and when the news of the slander upon her spread about, she became the object of universal sympathy, the whole edium of it falling upon the detractor.

When the day of his execution arrived (July 2 1838) this gentleman seemed composed, and said "I am going to suffer the penalty of death, which ! "deserve; however, it shall soon be made eviden "that, at all events, I was not a coward."

He then gave some of the papers which were upon his table to the jailer, giving him some private instructions about them; and, having taken a letter sealed with black from the Bible and concasted it in hi breast, he proceeded with unfaltering steps to the scaffold which was proposed for him. Twelve with nesses, required by the Swedish law to be present or such constant, had arready arrived. Lindails shaud were tied and his eyes bundaged as he arrived at the feet of the scaffold. He, however, maintained his self

posessaiou, addressing those around him as follows: "Farewell, gentlemen. Take care to report my death and my repentance to those who were familiwith my life.

Accessing the fetal platform, he had already put his feet on the second flight of steps, when he fall a pressure, and in a moment his eyes and hands were set free. Henriette Mondalssohn stood before him. "Me 'Lindahl," she said to him, " I pardon you " Mr. Lindahl, at once falling upon his knees before her, and taking the letter which he had conceased in his breast,

"Madame, I accept your pardon. My last though was to implore it of your magnanimity, and I felt sure that you would not refuse it, at least to my grave.

This remantic affair has created the greatest south tion all over Swelen.

THE LATEST NEWS.

RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

The Fate of Lecompton, Junior. LEAVENWORTH, Kaness, Aug. 3, 1558. ?

Via Boonville, Aug. 4, 1858. At the election yesterday, the whole vote in this city on the proposition for the admission of Kansas as a State was 1,749, of which 139 were for having the proposition accepted, and 1,610 for having the proposition rejected. This is the largest vote ever polled in this city. The election, with the exception of a slight disturbance in the Second Ward, passed off with the utmost propriety, and without ary noticeable incidents. At Kickapoo Precinct there were 90 votes cast for the proposition, and

53 against it. Gen. Harney returned to the Fort to-day. Barry's Battery will reach the post to merrow.

From Washington.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TRIBUNZ. rom our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday Aug. 5, 1858. The recent atrocious articles of The Washington Union in respect to American Indians are severely condemned by the Secretary of the Interior, and

by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. From the fact that nothing has been received from the Superintendents of Indian Affairs in Oregon and Washington Territories, it is believed that some wrong exists which has wrought up the savages to the late hostile steps. It is thought, in charity, that the Superintendents are among the Indians, seeking to restore pacific relations.

To the Associated Press.

Washington, Thurrday, Aug. 5, 1838.

The steamer Fulton, which came from Norfolk without going into quarantine there, is to be examined by the Washington Health Officers, in conjunction with a Surgeon of the Navy. It is said she is going to receive thorough repair at the Navy-Yard, and will not be ready for service until the 1st of October.

A patent has been reissued to McCormick for improvement in his reaping machines.

The New-Orleans mail was received by the new route to-day in four days and a half.

Later from Utah.

St. Louis, Thursday, Aug. 5, 1858.

A dispatch from St. Joseph, dated Aug. 2, says that the Salt Lake mail has arrived, but brings no news of importance. Order and quiet had been restored throughout Utah, and the Mormons expressed them selves highly pleased with the Territorial officers. Upon Gen. Johnston's entrance into the city, the few comaining Mormons fied. Commissioners Powell and McCulloch having con pleted the duty assigned them, were passed at Fort Laramie en route fer home. Gar Johnston had issued a proclamation prohibiting the soldiers and citizens from disturbing the Mormons of their cattle, nor were any troops allowed to enter the city under any pretext. The rivers on the route are all high. The Indians were quiet.

Arrest of De Riviere at Savannah. SAVANNAH, Wednesday, Aug. 4, 1858.

De Riviere has been arrested at the instance of Col. Blount, and lodged in jail in the absence of bail Mrs. and Miss Blount, it is rumored, sustain Riviere.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, Aug. 5, 1858. De Riviere has been discharged from custody.

The Southern Mail.

The Southern Mail.

Washington, Thursday, Aug. 5, 1858.

By the arrival of the Southern mail we learn that the British bark Penelope, from Matanza, bound to Queenstown, has arrived at Quarantine below Charleston, with fever on board. The captain, mate, and several men had died, and the present commander, Capt. Sears, was procured from a ship at sea.

New Orleans papers say that the steamship Philadelphia reports seeing a bark asbore at Bennin Islands, bound to New-Orleans, name unknown.

Galveston dates are to the 26th ult. The Waco Southerner says that seven bands of Comanches had combined for the purpose of waging war on the whites, and that they numbered 800 to 1,000 braves. The people were rallying to the frontier to repel them. The Galveston Civilian says that, from present in-Carlors cotton-picking in Texas will be general by the lat of August, and that, unless an extraordinary calamity interferes, the crop will be far the largest ever produced in Texas. The estimate of next year's receipts at this port alone is at 200,000 bales.

The Victoria Advocate says the weather has been favorable. The crop of cotton is splendid, and the corn yield will be more than the average.

The Ministerial Crisis in Canada. TORONTO, Thursday, Aug. 5, 1858.
The Ministerial crisis still continues, and the excite

The Ministerial crisis still continues, and the excitement has greatly increased to-day. Mr. Galt was called in by the Governor-General yesterday, but has to day declined to undertake the formation of a Cabinet. It is reported that Mr. Cartier, who was a mamber of the McDonald Ministry, is called in to form a Ministry. Mr. Brown's organ, The Globe, a'tacks the Governor for not dissolving Parliament. A lengthy correspondence, in writing, between Brown and the Governor, was produced in Parliament last night. Mr. Darcy McGee made a great speech, condemning the Governor-General, and supporting Mr. Brown.

The Case of Dr. Biegler. ROCHESTER, Thursday, Aug. 5, 1858.

A post-mortem examination of Dr. Biegler by three physicians, shows that a tumor an inch and a half in diameter at the base of his brain caused his death. No appearance of poison was discovered.

The Tariff Disbursement.

Boston, Thursday, Aug. 5, 1858.
The creditors of Lawrence, Stone & Co. have sued John W. Wolcott for the recovery of \$74,000 advanced by that firm to operate on the tariff, and which, it is slleged, Wolcott retained for his own benefit. Canal Navigation by Steam.

There was a meeting of citizens this afternoon and a Committee of thirty was appointed to receive Gov. Kirg and the Canal officers, and tender them the bospitalities of the city. The party arrived at 7:40 clock, and will leave to-morrow with a delegation of citizens, with three steamers to test the capacity of the canal for steam navigation. Much interest is felt in the result of the experiment.

Rowdoin College. Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 5, 1838.
At the commencement at Bowdoin College in Brunswick, Me., yesterday, the honorary degree of LL. D. was conferred on the Hon. Wm. Patt Fessenden and

was conferred on the the Hon. Jefferson Davis. From A:bany. Mr. Calvin Constock took possession of the Post Office to day. Gov. King and others started for the West to day, on a tour to examine the Western Divi-

on of the Canal, test steamboats, &c.

Chio Politics. Cincinnari, Thursday, August 5, 1888.

The Democratic Congressionsi Convention at Columbus to day renominated the Hon. S. S. Cox for Congress by applicamation.

Meeting of Railroad Ticket Agents.

CLEVILAND, Thursday, Aug. 5, 1858.
A meeting of general ticket agents was held here to day, as most of the Western roads refusa to acquiesce in the arrangements of the last Cleveland Convention.

A Marderer Sentenced.

Torroo, Taussday, Aug. 5, 1858.
Michael Beaudie, convicted of the marder of Auto-Ereopelle in August, 1857, has been sentenced the meaning to be hung on the 17th September next.

Snicide.

Augusta, Ga., Thursday, Aug. 5, 1858. Henry D. Newkirk, a tailor, from Newburgh, N. Y., conmitted suicide here last night.

Philadelphia Stock Board. Philadellila, Thuriday, Aug. 5, 1858.
Stocks heavy, Pennsylvania State Fives, 89; Reading Railroad, 24; Morris Canal, 43; Long Island Railroad, 12; Pounsylvania Railroad, 41;. Missouri Election.

St. Louis, Aug. 5, 1858. The following are the returns of the election for Congreen as far se received: | SECOND DISTRICT. | MADELS FOR ANDERSON, DEM. | SECOND DISTRICT. | MADELS FOR ANDERSON, DEM. | SECOND DISTRICT. | SECOND DISTR Woodson, L. Coed, Anti-L. Counties. | Montream | 163 maj | February | 163 maj | February | 115 maj | Jackson (reported) | 115 maj | Jackson (reported) | 124 maj | Morgan | 83 maj | Cooper | 125 maj |

......236 SEVENTH DISTRICT

FROM WASHINGTON.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3, 1353. In commenting upon the hostile movement egainst Parguay, and the persons who were applicants for the \$10,000 Commissionership authorized by Congress, it was incidentally stated in this correspondence, as a general objection to one of the number-H. S. Sanford-that he was the "agent of Hopkins." This was a mistake, and arose from the fact that Sanford had been, and perhaps still is, an agent of a claim against Venezuela, by which means he was erroneously and accidentally con-founded with Paragnay. He is entitled to this correction, but not to immunity, for so trivial a cause in seeking the columns of THE TRIBUNE to adver tise a consequence which is not shared in public estimation, or to convey an impression which is wholly unfounded. The material fact was that he and those named with him were seeking the spe-cial mission to Paraguay, and that has not been, and will not be denied. He has filed his application for that appointment, and backed it up with recom-mendations, and I apprehend has not been wanting in employing the customary arts of office-seekers. If Mr. Sanford intended to create the belief that the office was seeking him, and not he the office, he has most signally failed.

has most signally failed.

A tax is regularly assessed upon the office holders here, to pay for the distribution of political documents and other electioneering purposes. It goes hard with some of the incumbents to submit to this extortion, but they know that the penalty of resistance is dismissal. An attempted paliation is made on behalf of the Treasury Department, in one of the evening papers, but it amounts to nothing more than that no threats of removal were made, as if they did not and could not remove without threatening. This is a very small basis. without threatening. This is a very small busipess, considering the margin given in the army con-

tracts for political purposes.

Much and proper comment has been excited by
the extra allowances made to the Democratic Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, un-der an opinion given by the Attorney General, which enables him to fob some twenty or more thousand dollars a year. He is said to have claimed and received mileage for summoning every witness before the various Investigating Committees, although the service was performed by deputy, who only got his service was performed by deputy, who only got his actual traveling expenses. These claims were allowed by the Committee of Accounts in the House—which allows everything—but demurred to by the officers of the Treasury, until Judge Black overruled them with an opinion. When the Clerks of the House, under the same usage and principle, claimed extra pay, allowed by the same Committee, it was refused on an appeal to the Attorney Gen. it was refused on an appeal to the Attorney-General, for conflicting with the set of 1845. M Glossbrenner appears to have been in better luck, however, and consoles himself with the reflection that Corgressional investigations are by no means the unprofitable things captious citizens represent

It was as long ago as Taylor's Administration. that the agents of the Hudson's Bay Company came here to sell those "possessory rights" which all at once have loomed up so largely in the columns of one of your cotemporaries, as a matter of the daintiest and freshest intelligence, "never before made public." In those days, they offered to sell for a public." In those days, they one to \$400,000 fraction less than \$600,000, say, even, \$400,000 with a discount if necessary. And the ex-private secretary of President Polk, better known as Knox Walker, was one of the principal managers of that operation, and could tell what became of the \$30,000 which were brought here to smooth the way for a negotiation. Nobody ever knew what the scory rights" were, and if the been ascertained, the secret has been have since marvelously well kept. They never had foundation marvelously well kept. They never had foundation enough to get up a decent pretense for a sale, with all the blundering and short-sightedness of Uncle Sam. Even George Sanders dropped them in despair, and after that, no more need be said.

The principal parties in the Tehuantepec scheme are confident of being able to open the route in October as promised. The arrangements now in progress are only temporary, being designed to establish the communication first, and then to follow it up, it successful with a railroad and other appliances as at Panama. The money is mainly furnished by those who advanced the \$600,000 to Sloo's agent for the Mexican Government, upon the assignment of his grant, as a means of securing themselves. Without this or some other efficient mode the grant would have been worth no more than so much waste paper. After Hargous, the capitalists mostly interested are Mexiand other foreigners. Of course the Company and all the clap-trappery appears to be American but it is no secret who furnishes the sinews of war. If the route should prove a success, as is anticipated the American stockholders will have an opportunity of providing a large part of the means to build the projected railroad.

FROM WISCONSIN.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. Madison, Wis., July 29, 1858.

At this season of the year one can hardly fail to suppose that the state or prospect of crops will be the most important subject of which he can write. From whatever place he may date, thousands would be glad to know in regard to the interests of the farmer in that region. Every acre now has a value, not only in the eyes of its nominal owner, but in the eyes also of the whole country. The agricultu

ral interest is now felt to be the prime interest.

In this region we are in the midst of the whea and barley barvest. Winter wheat has mostly been cut, and the show of stacks around the farm houses begins already to tell of the gathered harvest. I cannot say whether much more wheat has been sown for this year's crop than was sown a year previeus, but the yield is manifestly much less per acre. Winter wheat is a good deal injured by rust I saw one field ten days ago in such condition on this account that the owner would not undertake to harvest it. Barley is very poor heresbouts, many cases the yield will hardly pay expenses many cases the yield will hardly pay expenses of culture. Early sown Spring wheat is also suffering from blight and rust. The late sown looks well. Farmers on the prairies are just beginning to cut their Spring wheat. That in the openings has mostly been gathered. The outcrop promises well, though in places it is affected by rust. Corn will yield perhaps an average crop. I have noticed several telds on new ions which were all that could be ral fields on new land which were all that could be eral fields on new sand which were all that could be wished. Potatoes are not likely to be abundant. July has been a dry month, and this crop has not had the requisite moisture. There is a tendency to magnify the unpromising

features of the harvest, and I have no doubt that many reports of failure, blight, &c., are exag-gerated. But the truth remains in regard to the region between here and the southern line of this State, through which I have just been traveling. that the crops will be considerably less than the of last year, with the exception of hay and oats. With such prospects and the low price of grain

still ruling, business, of course, is depressed and stagnated. The farmers, and they are the constaguated. The farmers, and they are the con-trolling mass have too much land yet to pay for. and necessarily spend as little as possible for

Debts are paid very slowly, and new credits are

give every sparingly.

The semi-annual statement of our Bank Control let has just appeared. From this it appears that the whele amount of banking capital is our State is \$7,155,600. Amount of circulating notes, \$4,268,949; specie on hand, \$533,607; stocks depesited for security of circulation, \$4,839,490; notes and bonds of bankers filed for security of cir-

tion, \$5,000,000.
There ... e 91 banks in the State, of which 17 face come into being this year. The wheresbouts of several of these in would be difficult to determine. At the beginning of the "pressure" last Fail, our banks entered into a mutual agreement to receive each other's bit. This has made the notes of every bank current. But what is to be the historyfof some of our wild-ea, with from 200,000 to toryfof some of our wild-ca. which has be 500,000 circulation, and the place of redemption to be found only in the northern wilds, if any where, re-

The work on our new Capitol has lately spmed. The fermer contractor refused to gaster baving laid the foundations and carried walls of one wing some eight feet above ground. At the same time a strong effort was made to remove the seat of government to some other piace. And for a while there was reason to apprehend that this plan of apeculators would be successful. In this emergency our citizens took the matter is hand. bought off the old contractor, have relet the contract, and now the walls are going up rapidly.

Yesterday was Commencement day at our State University. For the first time a respectably large audience was in attendance. To what extent this was owing to the fact that a military company was conspicuous, forming the escort of the will not undertake to say. Just now, however, our usually healthy city is the victim of a military fever. It is quite a yellow fever, also, if reports of the cos are to be believed. But the disease is most viru lent, and hardly any class are exempt from ite at lent, and hardly any class are exempt from its ac-tack. The larger part of the members of the Bar have been seized by it, and may be seen from day to day wielding the musket instead of the quilt. Horses also are implicated as well as men. A call was lately made for the formation of a cavalry company, and row we have a regularly-organized troop who contribute from time to time not a little to the amusement of the boys by their feats of agility in mounting and dismounting their fiery steeds of war This military fever is eminently contagious. makes all ages its victims, and "soldier" is a the word from the striplings just out of mether's arms to the men of mature age and highest respectability. It is a little amusing to see grav-Police Justices, Judges of Probate, thrifty men of business and the solid men of the city leaving the ordinary business of life and vieing with each other a the effort to carry a certain weight of iron in the shape of a musket, or to keep step to the braying o brazen instruments or the rattle of a drum.

But let me turn from the military to mechanics

One of our editorial fraternity has invented a new car-brake. It is operated by a galvanic battery attached to the engine of a train. The battery is connected by coils of insulated wire with a double belix placed above and near each truck. The aph of one helix to another, which is instant effected by a touch of the battery, causes the brake the large scale there will be found any insuperable the large scale there will be found any insuperable to other the large scale there will be seen.

OBSERVER.

COLLEGE COMMENCEMENTS.

MADISON UNIVERSITY COMMENCEMENT. This event will occur week after next, the exercises opening on Sabbath, the 15th inst. This institution is lecated in one of the finest sections of our State-viz. at Hemilton, just south of Utica, in the Chenango Valley, where the scenery is one of surpassing loveli ness. Madizon University is under the control of the Beptist denomination, many of whom in this city, as well as many others, intend going up to their favorite college anniversary about a week hence.

Among the distinguished men who are to appear upon the platform at Hamilton this year are the Rev. GEO. C. BALDWIN, D. D. of Troy, an Alumnus, and one of the best speakers among our clenymen; the Rev. Mr. HASWELL, late of Burmah; and the Rev. Dr. Dras of Chica.

JOHN G. SANE will read his admired poem or Love at the anniversary of the Ecuian and Afelphien Societies on Morday evening, the 16th inst.

ELINU BURRITT, esq., is to give the oration. He is so well known that not a word need be said of him. The Rev. Dr. PHYEE of Canada will give an address on Tuesday. The Education Society also holds its mostirg on that day.

On Wednesday, the chief giories of old Massison will

manifest themselves. A very large graduating class will then deliver their orations, and be crowned with collegiate honors. A few clergymen will also have their divinity dectored upon the occasion, and a few aspirents possibly may get their ambition disappointed a little. On Wednesday evening the Alumni and friends will collect in the grand old chapel for an unrestricted flow of wit. Spirited speeches and a glotious time generally-in a word, a reunion, such as old studerts and college friends alone can get up for the free and full entertainment of all present. On Thursday the Theological antiversary will take place. The graduates will deliver orations, and Prof. Dongs will cuclude with an address.

It is expected that nearly all the leading Baptist clergymen in this city and the State will be present. A large number of others are also going up from here, and the Hamiltonians may expect to see Gotham well represented. The citizens of Hamilton have a fine character for hospitality, which is always extended with a liberal band to strangers and visitors during Commencement week. Indeed, the people there expect to entertain in their houses all who go, so that note need stop at the hotels."

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.
MIDDLETOWN, Ct., Aug. 4, 1858. This vererable University has to-day closed another

prosperous year, and sent forth another battalion of disciplined young men. In a matter of the first consequence this has been a year of greater prosperity than ary other since the death of President Olin, not excepting that in which more than \$100,000 were added o its available funds. At the Commercement last year, Dr. Smith's resignation was tendered and acepted, and the Rev. JOSEPH CUMMINGS, D. D., was elected as his successor. He entered upon his duties last January, in the prime of his years and powers. It is sufficiently gratifying to the Alamni, on their return to their Alma Mater, and to the Joint Board was egether have struggled for a number of years for some such consummation as this, to hear the unani-mous testimony from all circles, both of students, professers and clizers, that Dr. C. is "just the man."
In so short a time he has harmonized elements which were discordant, and united public confidence to a

In so short a time he has harmaned were discordant, and united public confidence to a great extent.

The first exercise of Commencement Week was the prize declaration of the Juniors last Friday evening. I did not attend, and can only say that prize was certied off by W. C. Squar of Fatheld, N. Y.

The Baccelanateate sermon was delivered Sabbath morning by President Cumatous, from these words:

"The transfestation of the spirit is given to all men to profit withal." The wise counsels and earnest utter-seces of the speaker made a deep impression upon the audience, as well as upon the young men to whom they were specially addressed. There was one exception, however, to the general good appreciation of the the discourse. The Modificon Sentined and Witness, the Democratic paper of that city of other wise wholes the Democratic paper of that city of other wise wholes the Democration paper of the single to Slavery when recommending young men to be bold and outspoken in the conformation of the mightiest and most popular words. Such a delarly taste as that must be anything but a happy possession in this rough and wicked world.

The Rev. Dr. J. P. Dunnis delivered the sermon

The Rev. Dr. J. P. Dunnis delivered the sermon The Rev. Dr. J. P. Dennis denvered the sermon before the Missionary Society Sabbath evening, and with his own peculiar style of thought and utterance, it vested the threadbare subject with the freshness of a new theme. Dr. D. is unquestionably a man of the first mark in the American churches.

The remaining addresses were as follows: The Rev.

N. J. Burles on Menday evening addressed the bysical Seven upon the "Heroic Age," proving that every age is heroic, and that every man is or may be a hero. On Tuesday afternoon the Phi Beta Kappas were addressed by Prit. H. B. Smith, D. D., of Union Theological Seminary. His theme, "Beauty," was treated with great elaborateness and profundity—a profundity sumswhat too deep for a popular assembly. On Tuesday evening the public sociaties were addressed by the Hon. Hishau C. Dizminso of Hartford, in a very neat, scholarly style, in thoughts worthy of the largest-hearted philanthropy and the broadest catholicity. His theme was "The Oneness of Humarity."

manity. Commencement Day .- The rain pours in unmitig sted torrerts: nevertheless, a lean procession under drip-ping umbrellas follow an umbrellased band of music to the spacious Methodist Church which, despite the is well filled with an unuaually attentive audi-The orations are about as usual, and the closu tion, as is too common on such occasions, betrays great lack (f that persistent and thorough drilling necessary

isck of that persistent and thoologs to make good speakers.

Twenty-eight young men received their Bachelor's degree, and sinteen the second degree in course. The only honorary degrees conferred were of A. M. upon the Rev. Geo. G. Sare, of Troy Conference Academy, the Rev. Sylvester Dixon, and the Rev. Luke Hitou-

At 3 o'clock the Corporation and Alumni, with in-vited guests, repaired to the McDonough House and sat down to the best Commencement dinner it has ever been our fortune to partake of. It was a truly hand-some welcome of our good mother, and we will love her the better. Long may she wave! Virities.

UNION COLLEGE.

Correspondences. The N. Y. Tribune. SCHENECIADY, Aug. 3, 1858.

You have had this year nothing about "Old Union, though it flourishes more ke erly than ever. We had some morceaux-piquante heie, A little affertaste of which may perhaps not displease your readers. A furry name, Commencement! A beginning at the end. Yet the paradox is quite orthodox. The students are through their college education, and com-mence real life. Well, if that is the reason for the use of this term, the commencement foreshadows very appropriately the follies of the world. The students are, at that evation, first allowed to follow their own will in the selection of those who should sing, pipe and speak for them. To this liberty there is but one ex-ception here, namely: no brass band is allowed to enter be Presbyterian Church, where the festivities take place, in order to avoid any unpleasant suggestions of bible texts like "councing brass and tickling cym bals." Besides, the first speaker was this year no allowed to speak in that same church, because he has the name of being a Unitarian. With these two modications, the whole Commencement was served up at the students' pleasure. Well, then, a discourse of Mr. Huntington, from Harvard College, heid on Sunday, the 25th of July, in the Dutch church, made the beginning. He handled his subject, "Faith better than knowledge," with great skill, though he was at times to sweeping, as it an infidel could not be a conscientious scholar or man. But of the much expected Unitarianism, he gave nothing, and the orthodox watchmen had nothing to bring home but the unpleasant tidings of an excellent speech and an enchanted audience, both of which would not have disgraced the Presbyterian meeting house. The Consistory of this Church are very strict Trinitarians, and they are therefore opposed to any system which might infer the rule of one alone; so they would not yield to the wish of their gentlemanly and worthy pastor. They have a stubborn trinity in their Council, who would rather devour themselves than give up their principle.

On Munday ovening we had the pleasure of heating Mr. Fowler, from Poughkeepsie. The man was already known, and to his oration, which he had delivered some weeks before, at Kutgers Collego. The engine was not at full pressure here, yet it whistled along pretty well, and we passed several hours very pleasantly.

On Tueedsy evening, Mr. Theodore Parker of Bos-Huntington, from Harvard College, held on Sunday,

on Tuesday evening, Mr. Theodore Parker of Boston read a well-thought and highly-finished discourse on the "Scholar in a Democracy." (By the by, both Fowler and Parker apoke in the Presbyerian church; Huntington might have spoken there too, had it not happened to be appointed for a Sunday discourse. One might be allowed to desecrate Monday or Tuesday. might be anowed to describe a state of the according to the view of many an orthodox Trinity man, but not Sunday; in that point they are Units rian.) Parker condemned on a wholesale scale the scholar of the present day. At first, said the speaker the scholar was the slave of a theoracy; in the sec scholar of the present day. At hist, said the speaker, the scholor was the slave of a theoreacy; in the second period of the world's bistory, he became an aristocrat; the third stage of this present era he ought to be a democrat, working for the people, educating, loving, caining for the common people, the large majority from whose toil and sweat the abbolar is nourished. But how does he fulfill his mission? "The "scholar of the present day," the sharp, spankling orator continues, "is a snob, schamed of his poor relations;" ard he threw, then, Jove-like, his thunder sad lightning above and below and around him on his listenes, who, half enchanted and half mad, undecided whether to stand or to flee, followed him patiently to the end. He gave some hard blows to the reverend ministers—more than they deserved. For, though they are to be blamed in their attempt of forming a great caste in democracy—a caste narrow is their views, fierce in their autipathies, distinct from other people in this world, not only by long faces, but even by the eternal white cravat in out and in-door exercise—yet there beats below these trifling tinesis many a roble heart, ready for any sacrifice to their fellow man. Mr. Parker has several times overleaped himself, and cise—yet there bests below these triting timess many roble heart, ready for any sacrifice to their fellow man. Mr. Parker has several times overleaped himself, and by uttering exaggerations like this: "Fred. Douglass "has dore more for humanity than any 30,000 minis-"ters," he did not keep entirely within the limits of decorum logicum. Yet there are now many here who are at less for terms to outrage Parker. "Never a man," they say, "has thus insuited a Christian community." At once these gentlemen become orthodox, and throw indignant their invectives at the so called infidel. Why, these very men, before the news of Parker's coming reached their ear's were very liberal, a little Emersonian, and even Parkeriah, themselves What tender chord had then been struck at once? Weil, you undoubt dly have solved the riddle aiready yourself; these indignant gentlemen are our brethren of the Democratic party; they measure right and wrong, religion, principle, humanity, only by one of the Democratic party; they measure right and
wrong, religion, principle, humanity, only by one
standard: "Is the black man a man or a slave?"
And wee be to him who believes him to be a man;
may he be rich or poor, ignorant or learned, Christian or infidel; may he bring joy or grief, oppression
or tyranny, heaven or hell, he is alike a devilith man,
and whatever he may say, cometh from the Evil.
On Wednerday morning, Mr. J. Tappan, from the
Michigan University, delivered an address before the
Almuni-a long, long discourse on "Difference and

On Wedereday morning, Mr. J. Tappan, from the Michigan University, delivered an address before the Alumni—a long, long discourse on "Difference and Herncony," a two hours introduction to the proposal of a plan how to connect with Union College a higher course, similar to the Universities in Germany. They are laboring here under this higher course these three or four years, and will labor yet many years to come. Come, it must, but slowly. Mr. Shaw, of the Senior Class, delivered then an enthusiastic Oration, and Prof. I Amoureux read a very fire poem of Mr. Alfred Street. A procession was then formed, which, preceded by a fine brase band, marched to the College grounds, there to lay the corner-stone of a new building, the Graduates' Hall and Chapel, to be situated in the campus between the four other College building, the Graduates' Hall and Chapel, to be situated in the campus between the four other College buildings. The Hon. Its Harris made a very appropriate address on this selemn occasion, and spoke touching words about the venerable President. Dr. Nott, who replied with his customary good taste. None can help to look at the old sine, who has now 51 years conducted this institution, without wishing that peace and honor and happiness may brighten his last years, and troubles and cares fiee f om his brow.

In the afternoon there was a banquet of the Alumni of Union College in the Chapel, in which many an old voice resounded again. Subscriptions for the new hall were then opened, and there are now already over \$5 600 collected. On Thursday, the usual Commencement Exercises tock place. After severalhours of some twenty or thirty little speeches, some of them excellent in their way, the degrees of B. A. and M. A. were conferred. At last the two Blatchford medals were swarded to J. A. Boyd of New York, and H. J. Gorden of Charleston, who were held by the Committee as the two best speakers. A benediction from the President cloed the exercises, and the audience left the heaved church to mingle with the outside worl

THE YELLOW FEVER IN PHILADELPHIA.

From The Philadelphia Ledger of yesterday. Mr. Dunn, the right Inspector, who contracted sick-ters while on board the bark Elizabeth J., was visited

ters while on board the bark Elizabeth J., was visited yesterday by a physician from New Orleans, familiar with all phases of the dreadful scourge, yellow fever, ard he, we understand, states that Mr. Dunn's case is clearly one of yellow fever. At 12 o'clock Mr. Dunn was nather in a sinking condition.

The Elizabeth J., of which Mr. Dunn contracted the disease, was taken to Cooper's Point, N. J., yesterday morning, for the purpose of being fumigated, but at a later period Mr. Hughes, the Health Officer, was directed to have her towed back to the lazaretto. This action of the Board is something like locking the door after the horse has been stolen, as the veasel was known to have sickness on board after her arrival at the lazarette, and also that the mate of the veasel died of yellow fever during the voyage.

of yellow fever during the voyage.
Dr. Brown, who was acting in the place of the laza-

to come to the city, kean entire of it until a parant was reat flown by the Branch of Health, directing has clearance. The captain of the J. was in the city sometime before the vessel came up, and through his efforts, as well as those interested in the cargo, the bank was allowed to come to our wharves and spread disease among those having business on beard of her.

Dr. Brewn called yesterday on Dr. Breitenback, who attended Mr. George Shetzline, with a view to ascertain his opinion of the disease of which Mr. S. died. Dr. Breitenback stated that he at first supposed him to be laboring under a bilious attack. He afterward became alarmed, and called in Dr. Richard, who proneunced it typhus fever. Dr. Breitenback did not agree with this, and is now of the opinion that it was a case of yellow fever, and he is going to so report it to the Beard of Health. The appearance of tas body was that of one having died with the disease.

THE MEETING OF THE JUDGES.

From The dibany Journal, Aug. 5.

After our report closed yesterday, the following proceedings were had:

Rule 13, amanded, by adding, "No counsel shall cocupy more then ore hour in summing up, unless by
permission of the Judge "presiding," Also, amended,
as to the "standing" provision, giving Justice power
to dispense with the requirement at circuit.

Rule 14, amended, by inserting "or motions" after
causes in first line, and also by changing " two hours"
to one hour.

to one hour.

Rule 15, made to conform to practice.

Rules 18 and 19 struck out, and Rules 20 and 21 of

1852 inserted.

Rule 20, amended so as to require affidavit to state if extension of time to answer or demur has been pro-

Rule 22, requires referees to find corolnsions of facts and of law separately, Ac.

In references other than in the issues in an action, report to be filled, and to become absolute unless exceptions be taken within eight days after the filling.
Rule 25, italicised words struck out; also, amend-

ments proposed to ease or exceptions shall be marked by party making case or exceptions his allowance or disallowance of the same. Rule 25, no order to show cause to be made by a Judge at Chambers returnable to any other Judge at Chambers than one who granted the order, except in

ist district.

Rule 29, amended, requiring opinion of Court below, &c., or an affidavit that it cannot be procured. Parties to serve the adverse party with three copies papers and points eight days before term.

Kule 30, amended, by changing "chis," in second

line to "the."

Rule 2, amended by inserting "exceptions" after
"caser," in second line.

Also, contested motions not to be heard at Circuit,

except in First District.

Alzo, makes an appeal from an order overraling or sustaining a demurrer, an enumerated motion.
Rule 28, amended by striking out last subdivisors.
Rule 31, substitute for first two lines the words "ta all enumerated motions," "each party, &c.," except in Common Pleas Court of New-York.

in Common Pleas Court of New-York.]

Rule 39, struck out.

Rule 40, insert "to" place of last word 37th page.

Rule 41, amended, requiring pleadings to be foliced, legibly written and indersed; also, if papers be not foliced and marked, the party on whom they are served must return with objection, or he shall be deemed to have waived his objection.

New Rule substituted for 43d Rule.

New Kule substituted for 43d Kule.

Rule 44, amended by striking out the words "Notice and" in the seventh line.

Rule 46, conformed to practice under Code.

Rule 47, amended by striking out all after "doed"

in 4th line, p. 42.

Also, requires moneys to be deposited in Life Ins.
and Trust Co., or United States Trust Co.

No order to stay a sale under foreclosure proceedings to be granted except on two days notice to plain-

tiff's attorney.

Rule 53, last clause struck out.
Rule 55 requires investments to be in New-York
State stocks or United States stocks.

Rule 56 requires statement of principal and interest.
Ac., before the Court will direct moneys to be paid

No. , before the Court will direct moneys to be passiver.

Rule 64. In divorce cases, the Court shall not appeint a referre nominated by either party.

Adjourned to Thursday morning.

THURSDAY, Aug. 5—9 o'clock a. m.

After much discussion, a resolution to select a Reporter of the decisions of the General and Special Terms was voted down.

Rule I was altered to as to allow candidates for admission as attorneys to be examined in each district

mission as attorneys, to be examined in each district on the second and fourth terms in each year.

A few other unimportant amendments were made, the whole to be revised by the Chairman of the Committee, the Hop. W. F. Allen, when the Convention adjourned sine die.

MEXICO.

LATER FROM TAMPICO.

LATER FROM TAMPICO.

From The New Orleans Picayane, July 30.

By the arrival yesterday of the brig Nahum Stetcor, Capt. Trens, and the schooner Virginia Autonieta, from Tampico, we have papers and correspondence there to the 19th inst. The Union, in a supplement dated the 18th inst., copies from the Diario Oficial of the 9th inst. an account of the defeat of the Constitutionship forces at Guanajuato, on the previous day, by Miramen. We have already later intelligence, however, announcing the subsequent defeat and rout of Miramon.

The same paper gives a report from the same source.

The same paper gives a report from the same source and a confirmation of it, that Pueblita (Constitutio alist), while retreating from Guansjusto, was attacked by Cobos (Zulosquista), from Celays, his forces routed, himself and many of them taken prisoners, and he afterward summarily executed—by henging, according to one statement, by shooting, according to the other.

There had been an outbreak in the districts of Sierra

cording to the other.

There had been an outbreak in the districts of Sierra Huaeteca in faver of the Constitutionalists, and Gov. Moreno of Tampico had left that city with 690 men, to endeaver to suppress it. Previously to starting, he had issued a proclamation to the pronunctades, offering an amnesty to all on those having taken up arms surrendering them, and declaring that those refaining to do so should be treated as conspirators. He also issued a proclamation to the Tamaulipeces announcing the cause of his departure from the city, and the appointment of Gen. Marin to administer the Government in his absence. It is obvious, from a long article in The Union, however, that strong supicious and free reports as to the actual cause and probable results of Gov. Moreno's departure were in circulation, insinuating that they were widely different from the ortensible ones. It would seem to have been thought possible that he might be abandoning the city, or, at best, contemplating some Quixotic undertaking.

It is reported that the remains of Gen. Osollo were to be taken to the capital for interment.

The Union publishes a letter, purporting to have been written by Vidaurri, recommending the most outrageously sanguinsry measures against the Zuloaguistas who may be captured, and prating of the example of Rome to this purport, in the most extravagant style imaginable. The document is so obviously a fabrication—such a transparent caricature—that it is difficult to divine what could be the object of publishing it; for, obviously, none but an idiot could be deceived by if.

ng it: for, obviously, none but an idiot could be One not much better in character, written by the Bishop of Potosi, and professing to give an account of the dying expressions of Osoilo, is quoted from the

EVEN-HANDED JUSTICE .- At the Court of Special Sessions yesterday, before Justices Brownell, Osborn and Quackenbush, one Adolph Tene, whose trial was postponed on Tuesday, was tried and convicted of keeping a house of prostitution and female slave-den in the basement No. 82 Centre street, and sent to the Peritertiary for three months, while John Wills was sent to prison for the same term for stealing a brass key worth ten cents, and John Boylan for eix months for stealing four cents, and knocking a quantity of pennies out of the hands of a person who was counting

The remains of Mr. John Gray, late Warden of the City Paron, was interred yesterday in Greenwood. The Governors of the Alms House and other dignitaries attended the funeral.

Mrs. Fiorence's benefit is fixed for this evening at Wallack's Theater. Her claims upon the public are based upon a firm foundation of real talent and praise-worthy industry, and ought to receive a most generous acknowledgment.

The siaveholders of Dorchester County, Md., are called to an adjourned meeting at Cambridge on the oth inst. Property is supposed to have a locomotive tendency in that quarter.

-The Mount Vernon (Ind.) Advocate states that Dr. an unfortunate neglect have confirmed and despessed.

Owen's health is such as to excite apprehensions that he will not long survive-that his close application to scientific pursuits has proved too severe for a constitution never robust, and whose natural defects time and